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Bulloch Herald

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The Bulloch Herald

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1954
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MEMBER OF GEORGIA PRESS ASSOCIATION
LEODEL COLEMAN
Editor
27 West Main Street
Statesboro, Georgia

Study these arguments and take your stand

On November 2 Georgians will vote on probably the most important piece of school legislation in the state's history.
They will vote for or against the Constitutional Amendment which would allow the state to discharge its responsibility for education by giving each child an allotment of money for his or her schooling. The amendment, to be submitted in the general election, would pave the way to convert the public schools into a private school system.
Both sides—those who want the amendment adopted and those who want it defeated—agree that the voters' decision will shape Georgia education for decades to come.

A committee of Georgians organized under the name of "The Georgia Committee to Save Our Schools." The Georgia Education Association, The League of Women Voters of Georgia, Parent-Teacher groups, are some of the organizations and leaders who are taking their stand against the amendment.

Governor Talmadge, Governor-nominate Griffin, Lieutenant Governor-nominate Ernest Vandiver, Attorney General Eugene Cook, John Sammons Bell, chairman of the Democratic Party of Georgia, The Georgia Municipal Association, and the Association of Georgia County Commissioners are some of the groups who are taking their stand for the amendment.

We take our stand with those who are against the amendment.
We believe it significant that those organizations who are for the amendment are all political organizations with Governor Talmadge and Governor-nominate Griffin their spokesmen, while those who are against the amendment are members of citizens committees with their leaders their spokesmen.

In Mississippi the people are concerned with a similar constitutional amendment. They will vote on it December 21. As of last week there is a growing sentiment against its ratification and the political leaders of that state fear that it may be rejected.
In fulfilling our responsibility to our community we believe that the citizens of Bulloch county should have access to the arguments on both sides. We present them here.

Read them carefully and take your stand and vote your convictions November 2.

Against the amendment

LOOK AT THE EFFECTS ON ALL OUR SCHOOLS:
Six thousand and twenty-two locally-owned school buildings would be given away or leased to favored operators of "private schools." Much of the school and university property would revert to original owners, because the land was "dedicated" for school use; this lost property would include the most valuable parts of the campus at Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. The schools would lose their accredited status. There would be no standards for schools, for teachers, or for text-books. The equalization program would end, ruining educational opportunity in poorer counties. School buses would cease to operate. Vocational education, dependent largely on federal grants, would end. The lunchroom program would cease. Teacher retirement would be wholly destroyed.
...and separate schools for the races would end, too—for anybody could run a private school—any political, social, religious, or money-hungry group, with any views of any kind—and any private school could be a "mixed school." Remember that the only mixed schools today in any southern state are private schools in Tennessee and North Carolina.

LOOK AT ITS EFFECT ON BULLOCH COUNTY'S SCHOOLS:
Bulloch county would lose \$166,107 under the private school plan. 3,994 school children would be deprived of their transportation, 69 locally owned school buildings would go to "private school" operators.
(The vital statistics upon Bulloch county's school system are given in detail below.)

LOOK AT ITS EFFECT ON THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM:
Take the common schools, the University System would be ruined. The Chancellor has stated that the "private school" would result, inevitably, in the "disintegration" of the colleges of the State Board of Regents. The oldest state university would be destroyed.

LOOK AT THE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS:
How can compulsory education be enforced? What will be done with the millions of dollars of investment in textbooks and school libraries? How can state supervision be maintained over private schools to prevent teaching of dangerous and subversive opinions?

LOOK AT ITS EFFECT ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS:
The state would have no authority to prevent mixing of the races in private schools. The private school plan means an immediate end to separate schools; they could not be maintained either by legal requirement or voluntary action on the part of children and parents.

LOOK AT ITS EFFECT ON TEACHERS:
Teacher retirement, the measure of security now afforded to those who teach in our public schools, would be wiped out. (Those who have already retired probably would continue to receive their money; those who are still teaching would get a refund on their actual contributions to date, but would lose their retirement security altogether; the system would be liquidated.)

There would exist no standards for qualifying teachers. As a result, competent teachers would leave Georgia to work in other states where there were standards of fitness, proper supervision, and reasonable security.

The pay of teachers would be dependent upon the profitable nature of the private school in which they managed to get a job.
Of course, the "teaching load"—the number of pupils in each class would increase tremendously, since the private school operators would be anxious to make as much profit as possible, and would not have too much interest in the quality of instruction.

LOOK AT ITS EFFECT ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:
Vocational education, founded by two Georgians—Senator Hoke Smith and Congressman Dudley Hughes, authors of the first measure providing federal aid to vocational education—would be destroyed, and with it the FFA and FHA organizations for boys and girls. The federal grants for this purpose would not be made to private schools.

LOOK AT THE CHILDREN WALKING TO SCHOOL:
Today, of Georgia's 823,000 children in the common schools, there are 317,992 who ride on school buses. The consolidation of schools, to provide improved buildings, libraries, teaching staffs and facilities, has increased the number of rural children requiring transportation.
They could get to the private schools as best they could.

LOOK AT THE SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAM:
The program of new buildings, developed by the State School Building Authority, would be ruined. Instead of being the blessing to Georgia that it was intended, it would be the ruin of all the poorer counties. These buildings were built by the authority, a corporation, and leased to the counties, or the cities, for a fixed rental, applicable to the purchase price. They could not be used for private schools. The state could not continue the grants to the counties or cities to pay for the rent and retirement. Local taxes would have to be levied to retire the obligations; this already has been decided by the Georgia Supreme Court. Either the local units could levy an annual millage to pay the rent, and leave the buildings vacant and idle, or they could levy a single millage to retire all the debt and try to salvage something out of the value of the property. The School Building Authority owes bondholders, principally in the Eastern portion, \$127,969,000. The annual rentals on the buildings amount to \$10,232,720. Local taxes would be enormously increased. For example, Effingham county now has a total tax rate of 18 mills; it would require an additional 18½ mills annually, or a single levy of 22½ mills, to retire its debt to the authority.

The private school amendment appears to prohibit any grants to county or city governments to retire these obligations. Examine its exact language. (The cost to your county is shown on page 3).

OUR DEMOCRACY—by Mat

STILL WAITING TO SEE
the DAWN OF PEACE

1899—THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL
1920—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
1945—UNITED NATIONS

STILL
BUILDING FOR PEACE
UNITED NATIONS WEEK—1954

AMENDMENT CONTINUED—
LOOK AT THE LUNCHROOM PROGRAM:

The lunchroom program, an increasing necessity for school children, would be destroyed by the private school plan. In 1952, in addition to a federal subsidy based on attendance, the Georgia schools and institutions received through the State Department of Education surplus food valued at \$2,800,000.

Of course, in many towns, as in the good old days, children could go home to lunch—although there are many, many working mothers than in those days. But in the larger cities, and in the rural areas, it would not be that simple. Some of the private schools might serve meals; others would not.

But, then, children can eat cold lunches.

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For the amendment

AN APPEAL TO GEORGIA VOTERS
Tuesday, November 2nd, is general election day in Georgia.
It is in this election that the people are called upon to pass on constitutional amendments which their elected representatives in the General Assembly have proposed to them for approval.
All amendments appearing on the ballot received a two-third's vote or more then they were debated and considered in the General Assembly.
The people in this election will vote upon the most important amendment ever submitted in our lifetime.
It is the school segregation amendment which will appear as number 4 on the general election ballot.
This amendment has one purpose, and one purpose only. That is—preservation of free segregated schools for all of the children of Georgia.
This amendment is only one sentence in length, is in clear language and can be understood by every voter.
The proposed amendment to our State Constitution reads in full, as follows:
"Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may by law provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state for education purposes, in discharge of all obligation of the state to provide adequate education for its citizens."

Now, that you have read this amendment, you can plainly see that it does not give the General Assembly authority to "abolish the public schools," as its opponents have falsely claimed.
The Georgia Legislature already has the authority to "abolish" the public schools of Georgia.

PREPARED BY LEADING LAWYERS
The school segregation amendment was prepared by the leading lawyers of the State of Georgia for one purpose, and that is to guarantee a continuance of segregated education.

When the United States Supreme Court tells us in a Georgia case that we must mix the races in our public schools, the power of the state and local subdivisions to levy taxes or appropriate money for operation of such schools lapses under the terms and provisions of our State Constitution, according to a clear-cut ruling from Attorney General Eugene Cook.

Law suits are now pending in Georgia against the city school systems of Atlanta and against the University System. Others are sure to follow.
When the Supreme Court orders the races mixed in any county school system or independent school district, that ends Georgia's present school system in that locality, and effectively "abolishes" it.

That is where the school segregation amendment comes into play.
If the schools are ordered mixed in any county or school district, after the voters have ratified the school segregation amendment, your elected representatives in the General Assembly can immediately make grants in that county or school district directly to the parent or guardian of the child to cover ALL costs of books, tuition, transportation and all other necessary incidentals.

SCHOOLS WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE
The schools in such counties would continue, on a free segregated basis, fully accredited and with the same high academic standards now in force, or even substantially improve under closer local supervision and control.

That is the only means whereby free, segregated education can be continued in Georgia outside the terms of the decision of the United States Supreme Court. Here is why:
The decision of the United States Supreme Court was based upon the provisions of the 14th amendment, and was applied only to schools operated by the state or its subdivisions, and would not apply to schools where grants are made by the state directly to the child.

Irresponsible persons, who are either opposed to segregation or motivated by selfish political reasons, have raised all manner of objections to the school segregation amendment.
None of these is valid. They completely ignore the fact that we will have no schools in any locality where the races are ordered mixed in the classroom by the federal judiciary. Their strategy is to create a situation in which your state government will have no other legal alternative but to accept mixed schools.

It is hypocrisy of the worst form for opponents of the amendment to urge that Georgians wait until after the Supreme Court implements its outrageous decision before we take any action whatsoever to protect ourselves.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLY THIS
The answer to this ridiculous assertion is simply this: Suppose the Supreme Court acts in a Georgia case in 1955; the General Assembly doesn't meet until November 1955, and even if it were called into special session, there would be no general election in which the people could vote on the amendment until November of 1956. In the meantime, there would be no schools at all in those localities where they were ordered mixed by federal edict.

The Teacher Retirement System, according to a recent ruling of the Attorney General, is a separate and distinct agency of the state and will continue undiminished and uninterrupted no matter what action the state is forced to take to preserve segregated schools in Georgia.

In this clear-cut ruling of the Attorney General he makes it plain that the teachers' retirement funds constitute private property for the benefit of the teachers, and that the school segregation amendment will not change the status of these funds in any way.

RIGHTS OF TEACHERS PROTECTED
Rights of the teachers in these funds constitute a vested interest and are protected by the terms and provisions of both the state and federal constitution. Nothing in the school segregation amendment or any laws subsequently enacted thereto, can impair these rights.

The Attorney General makes it equally plain in his ruling that the General Assembly possesses authority under the Georgia Constitution at this time to bring any teacher into late Retirement System, regardless of the kind of school in which that teacher is employed; and that state and local governments have full authority under the Constitution and laws of Georgia to make contributions to Teachers State Retirement System or local retirement funds under any and all circumstances.

Should the Georgia General Assembly ever be forced to use this amendment and make grants to the parent or guardian of a child, for educational purposes, in lieu of direct appropriations to the school, our State Constitutional provision requiring separation of church and state would stand inviolate. It is certain that none of these grants could ever be used for sectarian or religious education.

A STANDBY MEASURE
This amendment is solely a standby or "last resort" measure to be utilized only when needed to preserve free, segregated schools for our children. It is permissive and cumulative to our present school laws.

In addition to the fact that the measure was overwhelmingly approved by the members of the Legislature, it also bears the support and approval of the Georgia Commission on Education, a study group created by the General Assembly to recommend ways and means of preserving separate schools.

Serving on this commission and voting for the resolution urging adoption of the amendment were the Governor, the Governor-nominate, the Attorney General, the Chancellor of the University System, the immediate past president of the Georgia Education Association, the chairman of the Democratic Party of Georgia, the chairman of the State Board of Regents, the superintendent of Bulloch County, three representatives of the General Assembly, a member of the board of regents and chairman of the State Judicial Council, the State Auditor and one of the state's most prominent attorneys.

Adding to this impressive list, we find that mayors of Georgia and the county commissioners of Georgia at annual meetings of their associations, adopted strongly worded resolutions urging the people of Georgia to vote for amendment number 4.

ENDORSED BY DELEGATES
Perhaps the most important is the fact that 8,000 delegates to the State Democratic Convention meeting in Macon recently, unanimously endorsed the school segregation amendment, and urged all loyal Democrats to support its adoption in the general election. As a matter of fact, all voters who participated in the Democratic Primary are morally bound under the terms of the convention resolution to support this provision of the Democratic platform.

Now the question that the people of Georgia will have to decide in voting on this amendment is whether they are going to trust our officials and our elected representatives in the General Assembly to maintain segregation and protect the integrity of our schools.

Adoption of this amendment by the people of this state will be a great boost to the entire southward resistance movement against the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation. Likewise, its defeat would be a catastrophe for Georgia and the South and would be interpreted by the Supreme Court as a sure indication that we are unwilling to fight for the welfare of our children and our heritage.

LOOK AT THE FUTURE:
Georgia has the oldest system of secular, free, public schools in the United States, founded in Colonial days. Imagine Georgia without public schools. Imagine Georgia without the colleges and technical schools, the medical school and law school and graduate schools that make up the university system. Imagine the future of such a Georgia. . . and then work against Amendment No. 4.

state funds, \$166,107.24.
Local levy needed to retire authority contract: Annually 13 mills or single levy of 162 mills.

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Constitutional Amendments

to be voted on November 2

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 243
A RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Georgia, to be submitted to the people at the general election to be held on November 2, 1954.

Section 1. The General Assembly may by law provide for grants of state, county or municipal funds to citizens of the state for education purposes, in discharge of all obligation of the state to provide adequate education for its citizens.

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Sam Brannen turns grass

By E. T. "RED" MULLIS

Mr. Sam Brannen of West-Georgia, who is getting a good stand of bahia grass on sandy land. He planted bahia over a very poor soil of coastal bermuda last spring and kept a few cows on it all summer, and still has a good stand of bahia.

J. W. Brannen, south of Statesboro, has come to like bahia grass on sandy land. He planted bahia last spring a year ago, but did not get much of it the first year. He criticized the bahia and has had good grazing this summer. He is sold on the bahia.

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This Week's SOCIETY

SOCIALS

Mrs. Ernest Brannen

Society Editor

Dial 4-2382

PERSONALS

MISS OGDEN, MR. SWILLING

Miss Sue Ogden, of Washington, D. C., and Statesboro, secretary for seven years to Congressman Prince Brannen, and Rembert Swilling, a native of Elberton, Ga., now executive officer of the Gold Coast Chemical Corporation of Wilmington, Del., were married Sunday afternoon October 17, at the home of Congressman and Mrs. Prince Brannen.

The Rev. James Bacon, Baptist minister of Odum, former home of the bride, performed the double ring ceremony before a background of wood-paneled ferns, arched candelabra with tall white candles and wrought iron standards with white gladioli and white chrysanthemums and plumosa fern in white red buckets.

Miss Anne Preston lighted the candles. Jack Averitt played the wedding music and sang "At Dawning." Johnny Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brantley Johnson, and Kay Preston, pulled the white satin ribbons to form the aisle for the bride and groom. The bride, escorted by Mr. Preston, was lively in her ballerina-length wedding dress of lupine blue lace over blue tulle. Her small hat was of blue lace matching her dress. She wore blue shoes. Her corsage was two golden throated orchids.

RECEPTION

A reception followed the ceremony. Mrs. J. P. Foy and Mrs. Prince Preston greeted the guests. An exquisite cut cloth was used on the bride's table which was centered by a silver bowl of white stock and tuberoses. At one end of the table a silver footed hostess tray with filigree decoration with reflector top held the bride's beautifully decorated cake. Mrs. J. Brantley Johnson cut the cake. Silver compotes and bon dishes held mints and toasted nuts. Mrs. J. P. Foy presided at the coffee service at the other end of the table.

Cynthia Lee Johnson kept the bride's book on the back porch where the gifts were displayed. Mr. and Mrs. Swilling left later in the afternoon for a honeymoon in Miami, the bride traveling in a purple suit with small American Beauty velvet hat. Her accessories were black and she wore her corsage of orchids.

Upon their return from Miami they will make their home in Wilmington, Del.

Among the out-of-town guests

were the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. L. Wilkerson of Odum; a niece of the bride, Mrs. Roy Odum and her husband of Florida, Miss Gaila, Franklough, secretary to Congressman Paul Brown, aunt of the groom; Mrs. Letty Manley, of Elberton, Ga., cousin of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kirkland, of Glenville; Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Cox of Twin City and Miss Mary Frances Norton of Washington, D. C.

MAGNOLIA GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. J. D. Allen and Mrs. M. O. Lawrence were hostesses Thursday afternoon to the Magnolia Garden Club at the Allen home on Donehoo street.

Party sandwiches, assorted cookies and punch were served. The program was on the care and planting of bulbs. Mrs. Norman Campbell was the speaker and she used charts to illustrate her directions. The project adopted by the club is to re-decorate the grounds at the Bulloch County Library.

BRANNEN REUNION TO BE HELD OCTOBER 31

The annual reunion of the Brannen family met the fifth Sunday in October at Bethlehem Primitive Baptist Church. The meeting will begin promptly at 11:30 in the church.

Elder A. L. Brannen of Swainsboro will be the speaker. Following the meeting in the church, a basket dinner will be served under the trees in front of the church. There will be no set program for the afternoon.

It is the plan of Josh Nesmith of Statesboro, chairman of the Brannen clan, to have copies of each representative member of the sons and daughters of Maj. Thomas Alexander Brannen and Susannah Terrell, displayed on the wall. The afternoon is for getting acquainted on the church grounds and affording the smallest descendants an opportunity of playing and making friends with cousins, aunts and uncles.

MISS MABEL MILTON

Miss Mabel Milton, daughter of Mr. W. S. Hanner Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee, announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mabel Milton, to William Shepard Hanner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hanner Sr. of Statesboro, Ga.

THE BRIDE-ELECT WAS GRADUATED

from Ramsey High School in Birmingham, Ala., where she was a member of Phi Kappa Mu sorority and was graduated last June from Agnes Scott College in Atlanta where she was a member of Cotillion Club. She is the great granddaughter of Dr. Jeremiah Hilman and Judge John Jackson, pioneer families of Albany, Georgia.

Mr. Hanner was graduated last June from Georgia Tech where he was a member of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, Alpha Phi Mu, honor society of industrial engineers, Blue Print staff, and was listed in Who's Who among Students in American Colleges and Universities. He has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force until called into active service, he will be associated with Square D Electric Company in Milwaukee. He is the grandson of the late Judge and Mrs. John Franklin Brannen of Statesboro, Ga., and Dr. and Mrs. William S. Hanner of Conway, Arkansas.

THE WEDDING WILL TAKE PLACE

on November 26.

Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Arundel left Statesboro early Sunday morning to drive to Asheville, N. C., where he will attend the annual convention of Southern Veterinary Medical Association at George Vanderbilt Hotel. They expect to return to Statesboro today.

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Participating in the pro-
ceedings were Mrs. Seaman Wil-
son, Mrs. Billy Brown, Mrs.

Mrs. Nancy Bowen, Judy Elenfeld, Ann Moses, Sue Ellis, Rebecca Benton, and Barbara Ann Smith. Hostesses on the lawn were Misses Ann Whiddon, Jean P. McKel, Edith Ann Atkins, Betty Jo McDougald, Mary Brown, May Hendrix, Mrs. Paul Whipple, Mrs. H. Marsh and Mrs. Clyde Gowen.

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bowen left for a wedding trip to the Great Smokies, the bride traveling in a navy blue suit with matching accessories and wearing the orchids from her wedding bouquet. They made Gatlinburg, Tenn. their headquarters.

They will live in a bungalow where the groom has several business connections. R.S.

★ 1½-POUND AND 3-

ads to every one

Pour it on
biscuits,
pancakes...
everything!

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cooking! Too*

POUR, SPREAD,
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BUICK V8 SPECIAL
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1. Sedan, Model 405, illustrated. Optional equipment, accessories, and additional. Prices may vary slightly on adjoining communities. All prices subject to change without notice. *See the factory outlet car bouquets, such as leather & velour - only \$19.75.

BUICK - See The Buick-Belle Show Alternate Tuesday Evenings

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Black Sales are Soaring
Black deals are bigger than ever right now!

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BRUSON

41 Statesboro, Georgia

imposed, ENDS Georgia's present school system.

Only the adoption of the School Segregation Amendment can preserve our Free, Segregated Schools.

HERMAN TALMADGE
Governor

VOTE FOR AME

a protection against riot, strife
and unrest, and permit the con-
tinuance of FREE, SEGREGATED
SCHOOLS for our children. We
urge you to vote for Amend-
ment Number (4) on Nov. 2.

* MARVIN GRIFFIN
Governor-Nominatee

NDMENT NO. (4)

Miss June McCormick, a student at the University Hospital, Augusta, spent the past weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McCormick.


Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Minick and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Cronley spent Sunday and Monday in Atlanta.

Miss Jimmie Lou Williams of Atlanta spent the weekend with her mother, Mrs. J. M. Williams.

Mrs. James Lanier entertained the members of the Canasta Club in last Tuesday night.

Dr. and Mrs. Floyd Atkins spent Sunday in Athens with their daughter, Miss Anne

today for
complete
information



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t,



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**Pour it on
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HERMAN TALMADGE
Governor

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Number (4) on Nov. 2.

Monday night the members of the Business Women's Circle met at the home of Mrs. E. L. Brown.

Come in today for
complete
information

agility . . . backed by a reserve power to meet safety's every demand. Torque performance stems from the Thunderbird Special V-8 — a 300-hp engine with 4-barrel carburetor, wide-opening valves and Ford



Ford's Ball-Joint
velvet-cushions y
Thunderbird to l
corner with great

But, more important, it's the product of the new thinking . . . the same thinking that has made Ford's cars more value-full and so-

R COMPA
